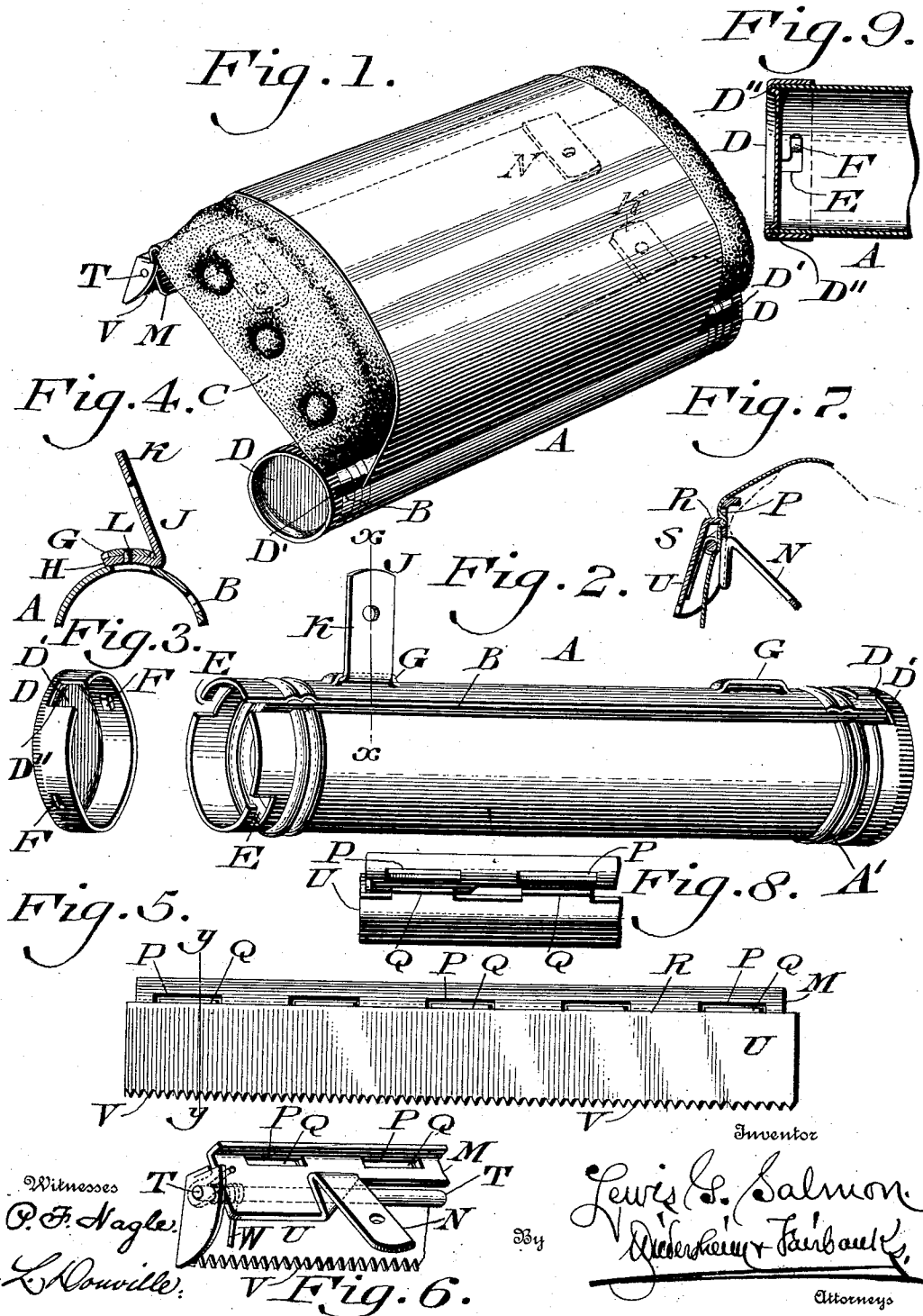


L. G. SALMON.  
ATTACHMENT FOR HEAD RESTS OF BARBERS' OR OTHER CHAIRS.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1908.

1,062,931.

Patented May 27, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
O. F. Hagler.  
L. Nowville.

Inventor  
Lewis G. Salmon.  
Dietrich & Fairbank,  
Attorneys

L. G. SALMON.  
ATTACHMENT FOR HEAD RESTS OF BARBERS' OR OTHER CHAIRS.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1908.

1,062,931.

Patented May 27, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

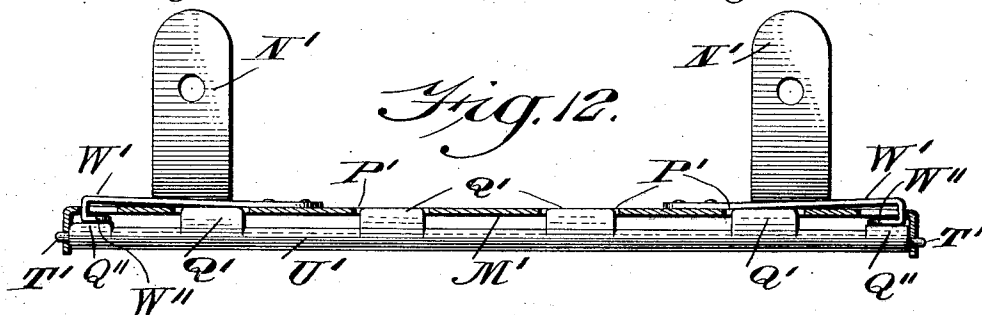
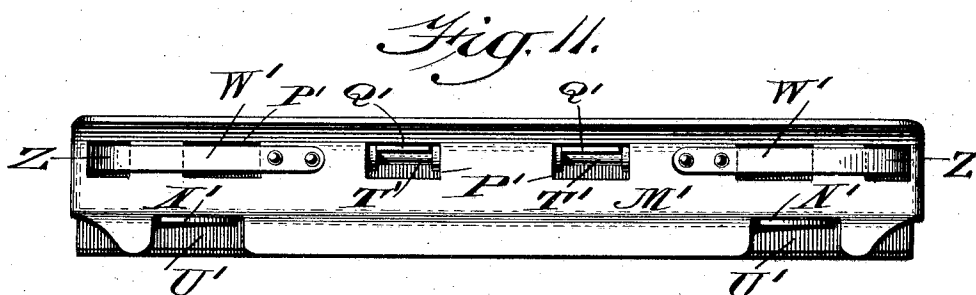
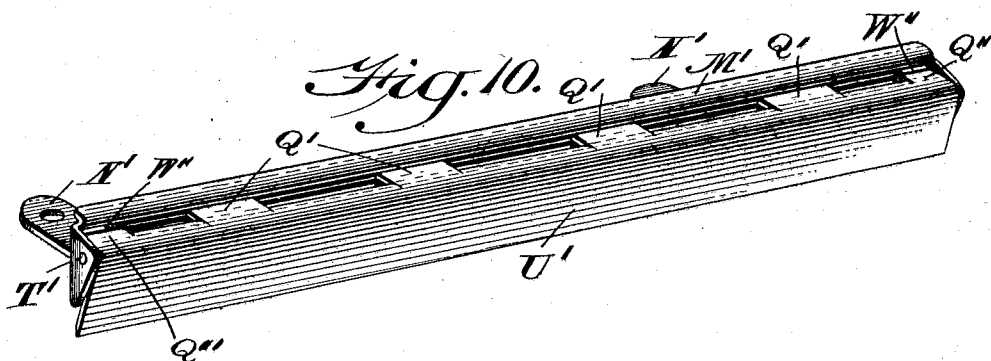


*Fig. 13.*

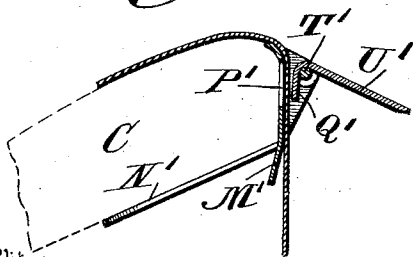
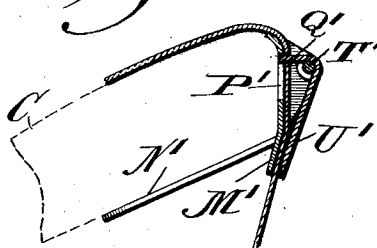


*Fig. 14.*



Witnesses  
*H. G. Grieterich*  
*P. F. Nagel.*

Inventor  
*Lewis G. Salmon.*  
By *Kiedersheim & Banks,*  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS G. SALMON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ATTACHMENT FOR HEAD-RESTS OF BARBERS' OR OTHER CHAIRS.

1,062,931.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 27, 1913.

Application filed August 31, 1908. Serial No. 450,937.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS G. SALMON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Attachment for the Head-Rest of a Barber's or other Chair, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an attachment for a head rest of a barber's or other chair, comprising a holder or receiver for paper, which latter is adapted to be passed over the rest as a sanitary covering or guard therefor, said holder being adapted to be secured to said rest relatively to the different styles or requirements of the latter, provision being also made for preventing the body of the holder from spreading and being fractured.

The invention also comprises a device for positively clamping the paper on the side of the rest opposite to the holder, and means for severing a length of paper when so required, the construction of the various members being hereinafter described, and the novel features of the same being pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an attachment for a head rest embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the paper holder of the attachment on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of one of the caps of said holder. Fig. 4 represents a section on line  $x-x$ , Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents an elevation of the clamping and cutting devices employed. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of a portion of the latter. Fig. 7 represents a section on line  $y-y$ , Fig. 5. Fig. 8 represents a top plan view of a portion of the clamping device in open condition. Fig. 9 represents a portion of the body and a cap in longitudinal broken section. Figs. 10 to 14 inclusive show another form of my paper retainer and cutter, Fig. 10 being in perspective, Fig. 11 in bottom plan, Fig. 12 in section, on line  $z-z$  Fig. 11, and Figs. 13 and 14 in transverse section in open and closed position respectively.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings: A designates a paper holder, the body of the same being preferably of the form of a cylinder, which I have shown stiffened by corrugations A',

and having in its side the longitudinally extending slit or division B, through which the paper passes as it leaves said body, and from which it is directed over the head rest C.

D designates caps, the same being adapted to close or cover the ends of the holder A, their rims having notches or divisions D' therein, the same being adapted to register with the slit or division B, whereby paper of comparatively the entire length of the holder may be easily placed therein and passed off through the divisions B, D'. The caps are inset to form a pocket D'' whose walls support the casing against both spreading and collapsing, as seen best in Fig. 9. In said ends of the body or holder are the L-shaped slots E, and the inner sides of the rims of the caps having lugs F thereon, the same being adapted to engage the walls of said slots E, after the manner of bayonet joints, it being noticed that said slots and lugs are on opposite portions of the division B, whereby both walls of said division are interlocked by said caps in circumferential direction, retaining the caps rigidly in place.

G designates loops or ears which are integral with the wall of the holder A being preferably struck up or punched out of the same and forming keepers to receive the limbs H of the brackets J, the other limbs K of the latter being adapted to be connected with the head rest C, it being seen that said limbs H may be inserted into the keepers G from above or below as may be necessary according to different styles or constructions of head rests with which the limbs H are connected, it being also seen that when the limbs H are in operative position, they are secured by screws L which are passed through said keepers into said limbs, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

M designates a bed of metal or other suitable material, which is provided with brackets N, whereby it may be secured to the head rest C, its position thereon being opposite to the holder A, which in the present case is at the lower front end of said rest, and said bed at the upper end thereof. The brackets N are integral with the bed portions of the latter, being cut in such manner as to form pieces which are bent angularly from the adjacent portions of the bed, thus producing said brackets, the same

being perforated for the insertion of the screws by which the bed is attached to the head rest as above stated.

In what may be termed the forward end of the bed, are slots or recesses P which are adapted to receive the tongues Q on the edge of the front portion R of a spring-pressed rocker S, which consists of a plate connected with the bed M by the pivot T which is passed through ears on said rocker and bed, said rocker serving to press the tongues Q into the slots or recesses P and thus firmly clamp the paper, which after leaving the head rest passes over the bed between said tongues and slots or recesses, the effect of which is evident. The other portion U of the rocker has in its rear edge, the line of serrations V. When the back of the rocker is turned downwardly, the paper, which heretofore has been held taut, is released owing to the ascent of the tongues Q. The paper may now be drawn out to the required extent. The rocker is then let go, thus clamping a fresh portion of the paper, while the paper is drawn out at a proper place thereof is turned against the serrated edge V, and moved against the same, whereby the paper is cut off for any use required of the same.

The cylindrical paper holder is naturally weakened by the longitudinal slit or division throughout its entire length and by the L-shaped slots, and the corrugations A' are provided for the purposes of circumferentially stiffening and bracing the tubular holder, and especially near its ends where the greatest weakness occurs.

The second form of paper retaining and cutting means which I have shown, and in many respects the preferred form, that illustrated in Figs. 10 to 14 inclusive, includes a body piece M' having supporting brackets N' extending therefrom, and openings P' therein, which coöperates by means of pivot T' with the removable member U' provided with tongues Q' which fit into the spaces P'. In this form I have not considered it necessary to serrate the edge of the part U' but preferably bevel it to afford a better cutting edge. In place of the

spring W (Fig. 6) made use of by me in the form illustrated in Figs. 5 to 8 I use a flat spring W' which is engaged by one or more tongues Q' as best seen in Fig. 12 and which is preferably reversed at W'' to engage also with a tongue Q'', the construction being preferably the same at both ends of the device.

It will be noted that in the form of clamp and cutting mechanism shown in Figs. 10 to 14 I prefer to move the tongues nearly parallel with the length of the paper rather than transversely thereto in order that the strain of the paper may tend to hold the removable member in closed position.

It will be evident that other forms of tubular casing or holder may be made use of than the exact form illustrated and that a part of the advantage of my invention therein may be obtained by other structures than the exact one shown, for example, the brackets may be riveted directly to the casing and the ends may be united to the casing by other joints than bayonet joint or by other applications of this joint. Likewise the paper clamp may be varied in different ways without departing from my invention as by reversal of such parts as the clamping jaws thereof and by riveting the bracket directly to one of the clamping parts instead of forming it integral therewith. It is my desire to protect all of the features of my invention not only exemplified in the present form illustrated but in the various forms and modifications thereof which would suggest themselves to one skilled in the art.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

In an attachment for a head rest of a chair, a paper receiving body having an ear thereon, and a reversible bracket adapted to be fitted into either end of said ear and secured thereto.

LEWIS G. SALMON.

Witnesses:

W. S. JACKSON,

E. HAYWARD FAIRBANKS.